BEFORE THE

COPYRIGHT ARBITRATION ROYALTY PANEL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

GENERAL COUNSEL OF COPYRIGHT

JUL 26 1996

RECEIVED

DISTRIBUTION OF 1990,

1991 AND 1992

CABLE ROYALTY FUNDS

Docket No. 94-3-CARP-CD90-92

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Hearing Room 414, Fourth Floor Madison Building Library of Congress 101 Independence Avenue, S.E. Washington D.C.

The above-entitled matter came on for a meeting, at 11:00 a.m.

BEFORE:

MARYBETH PETERS, Register of Copyrights
WILLIAM ROBERTS, Senior Attorney, CARP
ROBERT CASSLER, Policy Planning Advisor

NEAL R. GROSS

APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of Joint Sports Claimants:

Major League Baseball

ROBERT ALAN GARRETT, ESQ.,
DAVID D. GERSCH, ESQ., and
PETER G. NEIMAN, ESQ.
KATHLEEN BEHAN, ESQ
of: Arnold & Porter
555 12th Street, N.W.

Washington D.C. 20004-1202

(202) 942-5444

National Basketball Association and National Hockey League

PHILIP R. HOCHBERG, ESQ.
of: Baraff, Koerner, Olender & Hochberg, P.C.
Suite 640

Three Bethesda Metro Center Bethesda, Maryland 20814-5330

(301) 686-3200

National Collegiate Athletic Association

JUDITH JUIN SEMO, ESQ.

of: Squire, Sanders & Dempsey
Suite 400

1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

(202) 626-6606

NEAL R. GROSS

On Behalf of Devotional Claimants:

CLIFFORD M. HARRINGTON, ESQ. BARRY H. GOTTFRIED, ESQ. HEIDI ATASSI GAFFNEY, ESQ.

HEIDI ATASSI GAFFNEY, ESQ.
of: Fisher, Wayland, Cooper, Leader
& Zaragoza, L.L.P.
2001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 420
Washington D.C. 20006-1851
(202) 775-3539

On Behalf of Devotional Claimants: (cont.)

RICHARD M. CAMPANELLI, ESQ.

GEORGE R. GRANGE, II, ESQ.
JANE ALLISON AUSTIN, ESQ.
of: Gammon & Grange, P.C.
Seventh Floor
8280 Greensboro Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102-3807
(703) 761-5000

JOHN H. MIDLEN, JR.
Chartered
3238 Prospect Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20007-3214
(202) 333-1500

On Behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters Claimants:

BENJAMIN F.P. IVINS, ESQ.
MELISSA BLEVINS, ESQ.
of: National Association of Broadcasters
1771 N Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036
(202) 429-5460

AND

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

<u>APPEARANCES</u>: (cont.)

JACQUELINE E. HAND, ESQ. JOHN J. STEWART, ESQ.

of: Crowell & Moring

1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington D.C. 20004-2595

(202) 624-2793

On Behalf of the Canadian Claimants:

VICTOR J. COSENTINO, ESQ.
L. KENDALL SATTERFIELD, ESQ.

of: Finkelstein, Thompson & Loughran 2828 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington D.C. 20007

(202) 337-8000

AND

ERICA E. REDLER, ESQ. Senior Legal Counsel Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (613) 783-6838

On Behalf of the Public Broadcasting Corporation Claimants:

GARY D. POON, ESQ. Assistant General Counsel 1320 Braddock Place Alexandria, VA 22314 (703) 739-7532

MICHELE J. WOODS, ESQ. TIMOTHY C. HESTER, ESQ.

of: Covington & Burling
1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
P.O. Box 7566
Washington D.C. 20044

(202) 662-5324

NEAL R. GROSS

APPEARANCES: (cont.)

On Behalf of the Program Suppliers Claimants:

Motion Picture Association of America:

DENNIS LANE, ESQ.

JOHN M. COLLINS, ESQ.

LYNN PREHEIM, ESQ.

JOHN E. McCAFFREY, ESQ.

of: Morrison & Hecker, L.L.P.

1150 18th Street, N.W.

Suite 800

Washington D.C. 20036-3816

(202) 785-9100

NEAL R. GROSS

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

1

(11:08 a.m.)

MS. PETERS: First of all, I want to start by saying thank you all for coming. My name is 4 Marybeth Peters. I'm the Register of Copyrights and I have on my left a few friends. On my left is William Roberts who is Senior Attorney specializing in the CARP program and the licensing activities of the Copyright Office. On my right is Bob Cassler, who has been with us basically on various assignments for the last, at least three years, and who has worked very heavily on the proceedings that were before the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel for the cable

I'm sure all of you are aware that we did receive the report of the Arbitrators early in June and as you have -- we have reviewed it very, very carefully.

Our job in reviewing it was to decide whether or not the report, as written, was arbitrary or contrary to any of the provisions of law and we have done our review. You certainly have done your

NEAL R. GROSS

distribution.

review and we received five petitions from five of the six parties, pointing out where those parties felt that there were errors in the reasoning or where the arbitrary standard had been met so that the decision could not be accepted by the Register and proposed to the Librarian.

We also had six replies on those, all six replied. We're here to talk about where do we go from here.

I think I find myself and the people in the Copyright Office in a very difficult position. is clear from our review and from the petitions that got from you that there are some serous deficiencies in the report that was received. way the statute works is from the date that we received it, of course, we have 60 days where if we don't accept the findings, we are to substitute our findings.

Unfortunately, when you think about that that is not very realistic to substitute our findings in 60 days. Second, you really can't substitute because in at least one area the decision that was

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

made excluded evidence that you really need in order to move forward. Third, many of the adjustments have a cascading effect, so when you make an adjustment for accepting argument at one part, it affects all of the rest.

So we have been thinking about what do you do, when we -- the Agency is faced with a statute that says what it says and how do you do your job to the best of your ability?

We thought of many different things that we might do and could do and we consulted with officials at the Justice Department and we also consulted with our congressional committees to talk about the predicament that we found ourselves in. So we're here to tell you what we're recommending, having heard a lot of input from a number of people who are ultimately responsible for what the law should look like.

What everybody has told us is that we cannot just simply let the decision go. Obviously, we cannot accept it. We also, it's really clear, cannot substitute our judgment at this point in time. What

we are proposing to do is to basically take what you have given and what we have and where we find that there are deficiencies and do a remand and the question is to whom.

Obviously, one of the questions is do you have authority to do a remand? It says accept or reject. And that's what we've been focusing on in the last week and a half. And having discussed this with the Justice Department and congressional committees, who have pointed out that the Court of Appeal would have to remand in any case, that we should at this point do the remand and the question is remand to whom and what kinds of questions would go back.

So I guess at this point we're talking about actually proposing a remand. The question is do you go back to the original panel and the question also is what do you remand and what is the timing of the remand and the billing for the remand.

So that's what we've got you here for.

I'm going to ask Bill Roberts if he would like to say
anything more at this point before we go on?

MR. ROBERTS: Okay, good morning everyone.

Nice to have you here this morning. It's my understanding that there was a bit of, I guess, perhaps shock from our letter that you received last week saying that we were most likely going to proceed with a remand in this particular case.

Marybeth has outlined the reasons for our decision and I guess at this point it would be fair to ask, unless Bob has some further comments, to open up the floor for a discussion as to, I think, the principle issue is right now, is who is going to conduct the remand. I have spoken with Mel Jiganti a couple of times in the last week or so. He has informed me that he would be available to do further work on the report, beginning about the second week of August. We have not spoken to either Mr. Farmakides or to Mr. Wertheim to know what their availability is and/or are they willing to put further time into this report.

So that does raise the possibility that there may be -- could be that Mr. Farmakides or Mr. Wertheim may not either be interested in continuing further work or may not be able to, so we may have to

nominate a replacement. 1 We do believe that it has to be sent back 2 to three Arbitrators and not to just one Arbitrator or 3 to the Chairperson in this circumstance. 4 So we wanted to hear from you as to 5 whether you felt it was appropriate that it goes back 6 to the three Judges and or perhaps you may feel that 7 you want new Arbitrators for this remand or a mixture. 8 So who would like to start? 9 Nobody would like to start. MS. PETERS: 10 MR. ROBERTS: Nobody would like to start. 11 Well, then I guess I'll have to start calling names 12 would be the way to do it. 13 (Laughter.) 14 MS. PETERS: We really do think that it is 15 We had talked among ourselves, but your choice. 16 you're the parties. You're the ones who have raised 17 most of the questions and it's your royalty pool. 18 MR. IVINS: Can you give us the sense of 19 what kinds or types of categories of issues? You said 20 you had specific ones in mind. 21 Well, that was also one of 22 MS. PETERS:

the questions that we had. We had been thinking that 1 you would do a specific remand based on the questions 2 3 that had been raised in your petitions and questions we might identify as opposed to a general remand and 4 5 so we will also be seeking input on that. We have all seen --6 7 MR. IVINS: We've stated ours, but I guess 8 I'd be curious to hear what you had in mind. 9

MR. ROBERTS: We've identified about half a dozen issues that we feel are arbitrary on their face, that the panel, the majority opinion decision is arbitrary. At least one of those and possibly a second issue would require some further taking of evidence, so there would be a need for at least a few more hearing dates.

MR. STEWART: May I ask a further question along those lines? Is it your view that the record citations, first of all, is it your view that these half dozen issues were raised by parties in the petitions or are these issues over and above those?

MR. ROBERTS: Well, with the exception of one issue they were raised by the parties and Bob,

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

maybe you might like to speak to that one issue? 1 MR. CASSLER: Well, in our review of the 2 3 report, there is one issue that struck us that none of the parties raised and that was their decision to give 4 5 a unified award instead of an award for each of the 6 three years. 7 It was stated in their document without justification, without explanation and we asked Mr. 8 9 Jiganti about that. He referred us to a part of the 10 transcript where he said that the parties had discussed it and had given him an okay and I went to 11 12 that part of the transcript and that was not a correct 1.3 recollection, so that is an issue that is a problem 14 for us. 15 MR. STEWART: Secondly, with respect to 16 the other issues that were raised in the petitions, is 17 it the case that in your view the record citations 18 that were provided by the parties in the petitions are 19 insufficient for you to resolve this issue? 20 MR. ROBERTS: For most of them, no. 21 MR. CASSLER: Well, actually --22 MR. In terms of -- you're ROBERTS:

talking about citing to the record and asking if can 1 the Librarian conduct its own balance? Is that it? 2 Can the Register, on the MS. PETERS: 3 basis of what has been given do a substitution that we 4 would then recommend to the Librarian? 5 MR. STEWART: Yes. 6 7 MS. PETERS: Okay. I just wanted to say that MR. CASSLER: 8 9 several of the issues donot go to record citation. They go to what did the Panel truly intend and we're 10 having difficulty effectuating their intent because we 11 12 can't read their minds based on what they wrote. 13 MR. STEWART: I wanted to say on behalf of NAB that it's our view that what needs to be done 14 15 under 802 by the Librarian is circumscribed by issues that were raised by the parties and further that the 16 17 parties have the burden on those issues, but if 18 somebody files a petition, challenging a particular 19 aspect of the decision and doesn't provide the Librarian with sufficient record support for adopting 20 an alternative conclusion, then that means that the 21

party hasn't carried its burden and that exhausts the

1

Librarian's jurisdiction or authority at that point.

Do you have a different view on that?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

MR. ROBERTS: I think our view of our burden up to this point is to identify the issues that we feel are arbitrary and/or contrary to the Copyright Act and the statute does say to make our determination. The fact that whether someone in their petition to modify or did or did not identify sufficiently citations to the record that will help us or make their own proposals is to, as you're well aware, in reading the petition, no one for the most for the most part, not completely -- is saying the decision, our award needs to be adjusted by point such and such percent or whatever the percentage is based on this particular analysis. Mostly the petitions are just identifying where the Panel went

I don't think that the fact that So someone didn't in their petition identify specifically how their award is supposed to work out necessarily precludes then or doesn't mean that the issue isn't arbitrary and can be let go.

wrong.

MR. CASSLER: I also want to add that the regulations that provide for the parties to petition to modify are strictly administrative, but those regulations have not been passed. The Librarian would have had to read the whole decision and make up his own mind about things and the fact that they are passed, I don't think tells him he still can't do that. Those are administrative regulations and they're not in the law.

MR. STEWART: I'll say that first of all we approached our petition from a different perspective, provided record citations to support the alternative that we requested and we thought that that was the obligation of all of the parties because of what the statute says.

Secondly, from our perspective as parties, and I won't speak for other parties, I'll speak for us, having a claim to this fund, for us to have spent a year and very substantial resources in an arbitration proceeding which we raised the claims, defined the claims, presented the evidence and then challenged it in ways that we chose, I for one have

some difficulty with the introduction of additional reasons for reversing or supplanting this process that has taken place over and above what the parties themselves have raised.

I have a further question. Have you considered the possibility of looking to the parties rather than a panel or any remand entity to supply you with the record support that you think is necessary to act and decide one way or the other on the decision?

MR. ROBERTS: Well, we've considered that,
John. We still do have one issue, however, where
there was no record taken. And we don't know how to
resolve that. I guess it would be fair to identify
what that issue is and that issue has to do with Fox
programming and whether it's eligible for a
distribution of the royalties or not.

As everyone knows, in the pre-controversy discovery period, Bob filed a motion for us to decide whether or not Fox programming was eligible. At that time we designated the issue to the Panel because we decided that it could not, was not simply a question of law. It was a mixed question of law and in fact,

1.3

the Panel then went and decided that it was a question of law.

Unfortunately, there is no written order. Had to review the transcripts and they're somewhat cryptic to say the least in what their determination is, except to say their finding as a matter of law that Fox programming is eligible for a royalty distribution.

So we were left now, if we had felt that it was a matter of law we would have decided it in the pre-controversy discovery period, but we felt that there had to be facts taken on that. There weren't any.

MR. CASSLER: Also, let me also explain what I think John, you didn't hear me when I said that most of our questions have to do with the Panel's intent. We have the record evidence. We know it. It's been cited. We can do it, but to give you an example since we are giving examples here, we have no idea whether the Panel wanted the Devotional claimants to get the same award as they got in 1989. We could go through 12,000 pages and never know. We have to

1	find out because we don't know and if we don't know,
2	we don't know. That's the difficulty of either
3	adopting what they did or saying we know what they
4	intended. It's not a matter of record evidence.
5	MR. GARRETT: Are there any issues other
6	than the Fox issue in which we contemplate the parties
7	producing additional evidence?
8	MR. ROBERTS: There is one other issue.
9	MR. CASSLER: The other issue had to do
10	with alleged miscategorization of programs which is a
11	predicate to finding out whether the Panel intended
12	that NAB get its Nielsen share. But that's a
13	predicate and we don't know that we have enough record
14	evidence on the issue.
15	MR. STEWART: I'd be happy to address
16	that.
17	(Laughter.)
18	MR. GARRETT: Well, let me if you open
19	it up to the issue of miscategorizations of the NAB,
20	will other parties be able to present evidence on
21	miscategorizations as well?
22	MR. CASSLER: We had thought that these

would be as narrow; and specific questions as possible, based on the record that was already developed with as little intent to try to create new record as possible because we wanted to keep the scope of the remand limited.

One of the things about panel intent, it's always a two-part question. If the Panel wanted a party to get a certain award and it didn't get that award, if it now gets that award, how does the Panel also want it to affect other parties' awards which is another part of their intent that we don't know. But we're trying not to -- those would be the specific questions and the idea would be --

MR. GARRETT: That goes to intent. The questions that could, in fact, be answered by a different panel of Arbitrators. You say you have one Arbitrator who certainly told you what his intent was, I suppose. If you now bring in two new Arbitrators, are they going to be in a position to articulate what the intent was of the original Panel?

MR. ROBERTS: I don't know whether they'll be able to articulate necessarily what the intent was

б

1.2

of the original Panel, but our biggest problem, our number one problem -- there's other problems -- our number one problem in this decision, Bob, is the lack of adequate explanation.

don't feel that and some of attorneys that we've consulted with in the Justice Department are not certainly interested in helping us defend a decision that we know cannot withstand scrutiny at the Court of Appeals level and that's why Marybeth said we can't adopt what the Panel has done simply because it's one thing if we could look at what they did and maybe not necessarily agree with it, but as long as they provided some explanation as to what they did, we could live with that, but for the most part although the decision is 170 pages long, there truthfully is 15 pages or less of explanation as to how the Panel went about arriving at the particular numbers that it did. And that is our number one problem and why when in the petitions to modify that the number of arguments that all of you have raised we are not able to determine what was going on with the Panel because there's either no explanation -- most of

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

the time, no explanation as to the specific arguments or in other circumstances there's inconsistent application of particular approaches where they would announce they were going down one particular path with one of the distribution parties and then not follow through with it or even discuss it for other parties.

MS. PETERS: As somebody who was kind of in the process at the beginning and then unfortunately at the end, it seems interesting that the Arbitrators that we have who are usual Arbitrators are not used to doing the kind of thing that this was anticipated, that I did verify with the congressional committees which was act much more like Administrative Law Judges and to really document what they found and how they got where they got to establish a record that could be used by an appellate court to determine whether or not the decision was, in fact, reasonable or was arbitrary or contrary to law and I think that was a struggle that I felt going on a lot and I can tell you that one of the things we're doing is that the contracts that we're going to be using from now on is to put that standard in the contract, that an acceptable product

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

. 17

18

19

20

21

requires that there be the necessary findings of fact and conclusions of law that are needed in order to provide the appropriate record for an appeals court.

MR. ROBERTS: I think in the court of appeals, in taking a decision, if anything with this new system of ad hoc panels, the rationale is going to have to be better explained than the CRT was, certainly not less explained than what the CRT had done in the past and we have a decision that is considerably less than the explanation of certainly the '89 decision as Bob is well aware and it's less explained than some of the other decisions as well and there's likely to be less deference to three ad hoc Arbitrators who have no expertise than the CRT so we were hoping to get a better, even better explained decisions, that we got less on.

MS. PETERS: Can we go back to where we started, like who should conduct the proceedings. We were struggling with -- we were thinking about going back to the original if we could get it because they were knowledgeable, they were the ones who had the intent. They wouldn't have a learning curve in the

same way that anyone else would have, be familiar with 1 the evidence. But we really do need to hear from you, 2 3 what your preferences are, assuming that we all know that you would prefer not to be here and that we all 4 5 are not facing this issue. MR. STEWART: I would urge once again and 6 7 raise as a question whether there isn't an alternative 8 to remand? In other words, us. 9 MS. PETERS: I think we came to a conclusion that there were some things we 10 11 felt we could fix and other things we felt we could 12 not. We can certainly fix the 13 MR. ROBERTS: They got the math wrong. That's just a basic 14 15 But that's not the whole of it. MS. PETERS: So the bottom line is if you 16 17 can fix some, but not all, you still end up with a remand from the court of appeals. 18 That's what I was going to 19 MR. CASSLER: 20 John, how can we do this without ultimately say. being -- going up to the court of appeals, not feeling 21 22 very good about what we're defending and then coming

back down and remanding it to an arbitration panel 2 again? 3 MR. STEWART: I mean I guess a difficulty 4 I see is that if you do this any party who doesn't 5 like the results of the next go around will be able to throw us back into starting at Day 1 through a remand 6 7 from the Court of Appeals or at least will have an argument to that effect and if there's a way we can 8 9 avoid expending these additional resources and ending 10 up with a zero, of having to start over again, that's 1.1 -- we have a very strong interest in pursuing those 12 alternatives. 13 MR. ROBERTS: Excuse me, John, but isn't it best to get a decision now that has a legitimate 14 15 chance of passing the court? I know that no matter 16 what we do or what happens, I'm virtually convinced that someone is going to take an appeal. 17 18 Isn't it better now to have a decision that at least stands a chance of getting through the 19 20 court of appeals than one that you know is doomed to failure? 21

I

STEWART:

MR.

22

1

that

disagree with

assumption, first. And second, I think that what the 1 2 Court of Appeals is going to be reviewing is the Librarian's decision. 3 That's exactly right. 4 MS. PETERS: 5 MR. STEWART: And that we spent a year 6 putting in the record evidence to support the awards 7 that were made and that we can -- if it's necessary, 8 if you feel that it's necessary, we can provide more 9 assistance in pointing to the record or in defining 10 the issues or whatever. I don't -- so from my perspective, I have a differing assumption going on, 11 12 but that's my judgment. 13 MR. CASSLER: Cliff Harrington? Thank you. 14 MR. HARRINGTON: I think one 15 of the problems that I have, that the Devotional have as a group, and I can't speak for everyone else, is 16 that to be asked to express our preferences as to how 17 a remand proceeding is rather difficult. 18 We're not sure that you have statutory authority to have a 19 20 remand proceeding. I certainly wouldn't want to be viewed as 21

having waived my rights to raise that on appeal.

kind of in a posture of having -- I'd be in a better position to have it imposed upon me so I can keep an appeal going, rather than to compromise my appeal and go along and help you set up a procedure which I'm not entirely sure you have the authority to do.

MS. PETERS: We never expected that people

MS. PETERS: We never expected that people would not raise that in an appellate context. That's a given.

MR. CASSLER: One of the difficulties is the mechanism of payment of the Arbitrators because it has been in the past dependent on the legal conduit of you all issuing us a partial settlement agreement so that we could make distribution to you so that you could pay the Arbitrators and so one of the purposes of the meeting was asking you whether that would continue under a remand.

MR. GARRETT: Can I just ask about the remand, potential remand, the Fox issue here. Would it be that the parties would have an opportunity to submit new evidence, be given an opportunity to essentially put together, direct a case on the Fox issue, hold evidentiary hearings before a Panel and

then have the opportunity for cross examination to be followed then by rebuttal. Is that the general framework?

MR. CASSLER: The first understanding was that you all had an opportunity amend your case by last December 15th on that issue and I think we assumed that you would feel based on what you had submitted last December 15th and that what was lacking is that the Panel rejected your ability to introduce that evidence and certainly it would be subject to cross examination. Rebuttal, we have not thought about, but I think -- I don't want to talk in advance of talking with everybody else, but rebuttal sounds like an important part.

MR. GARRETT: And there are going to be proposed findings submitted to the Panel just as we submitted proposed findings on all the other issues in the initial go-around?

I guess -- so I don't say it one at a time, after the Panel reaches a decision, will the parties have the opportunity to submit petitions to the Librarian as we did in the past?

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1.8

We envision that after a MR. CASSLER: 1 2 remand report gets made to the Librarian that you 3 could have another petition to modify go-around. 4 MR. ROBERTS: Yes, absolutely. It's 5 basically, Bob, the issue to be carried through as we 6 had intended it to be carried through last December 7 and that evidence be taken be presented and that the 8 panel deal with that accordingly. It may come out the 9 same way, that's fine. It may come out differently. 10 And also with some explanation as to why obviously they would be arriving at the decision they reached. 11 MS. PETERS: 12 Dennis? 13 MR. LANE: First of all, I'd like to 14 express my concern about the statutory authority. don't believe that the Office has the authority. 15 16 That's evident by a reading of the statute language, but I'm assuming that you can do it anyway, I have a 17 much more basic question. 18 19 Would this be, whatever it is, is this an 20 additional report of a Panel, reconstituted? Is this a supplemental report? And how does that go up on the 21 Court of Appeals ultimately you still have to issue 22

the Librarian's report, I understand that. And that technically will be what's appealed, but obviously if there are two Panel reports, there's the Panel report and the supplemental Panel report, it will color the thing. I'd like your views on that.

MR. ROBERTS: We were approaching that it would be supplemental because again, as we said we're contemplating identifying very specific issues, and very specific questions for the Panel to respond to and so therefore it would be a supplemental report. In other words, we find a decision lacking with these respects and they would be filling in the blanks.

MR. HESTER: Tim Hester for Public Television. It seems to me we obviously confront a situation where not all parties are consenting to this procedure you're proposing and you're really setting all of us and we have to start over again. It seems to me the much better circumstance would be, I think, following up on Mr. Stewart's comment not to the premise that accept this decision is not sustainable on appeal.

It seems to me that the Copyright Office

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

and the Librarian could undertake to issue this 1 2 supplemental report you're talking about and issue the 3 supplemental report in the period contemplated under the statute. 4 5 The parties have submitted very extensive evidentiary findings, conclusions of law. We worked 6 7 very hard on that and there's an awful lot of material 8 there for you to write on whatever issue you think is left unaddressed. 9 10 And it seems to me that rather than 11 imposing a procedure that's not going to secure the consent of all parties, you would work within the 12 13 statute and it would seem to me that you have the 14 capability of issuing a supplemental report within the 15 time period. 16 MR. ROBERTS: Can I ask you, Tim, how you 17 -- you mentioned the Fox issue, when there's no evidence in the record to consider. How would you 18 resolve that issue? 19 If you note the petition --20 MR. HESTER: 21 MR. ROBERTS: Except otherwise say, we'll 22 just accept the Panel, what the Panel did because we have no choice.

MR. LANE: Bill, I think you're wrong. I think the evidence is technically in the record. It just was not considered by the Panel in making its decision. It was filed by both of us and so technically it is in the record, but I think the supposition that it's not in the record is wrong.

MR. GARRETT: I don't want to let that go

(Laughter.)

MR. GARRETT: It's definitely the case with us. But the reality is that the written statements of the parties are in the record and we have not had an opportunity to cross examine Preston Padden, nor have we had the opportunity to present rebuttal testimony and again my friend Preston Padden might have to say, but that's just my position.

MR. HESTER: I would say if you read the petition to modify the Fox issue, it's a legal argument, it's not a factual argument. There's not much factual dispute and I actually think one of the things you ought to consider is whether through the

entirely appropriate for the Panel to do as it did because there wasn't a big factual question.

an early stage in the case, in discovery motions, I can certainly understand why it seemed fairly premature to rule on a broad claim, but the question is not posed to you as a factual one. And I would submit that it can be decided. be my answer as to how that can be accommodated and I think that's exactly what the Panel took into account at that stage in the process. They heard a lot about the structure of Fox and other programming by the time they issued that ruling. It was after almost a full month of hearings and yes, they had not taken the specific evidence. They had not heard those specific parties, but they have received the written evidentiary submissions and there wasn't. If you go back and look at those written evidentiary submissions on the Fox issue, that's not where the fight lies.

MR. ROBERTS: So far what I've heard is mostly negative comment about -- not mostly, all negative comment about the possibility of a remand and

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

Marybeth, with your permission, I would like to take 1. a break, get an opportunity for us to talk and the 2 3 parties to talk as well because if all of you now hearing one another talk for a while, against this, 4 5 when we reconvene --We can go back to what we MS. PETERS: 6 were going to do. From the very beginning, we were 7 8 going to point out all the areas that we thought were 9 arbitrary and capricious and collect what we could, 10 but we felt we couldn't correct everything. So 11 there's a remand no matter what. That's how I saw it. 1.2 Do you want to That's still a possibility. 13 change that? It's when 14 we told that to everybody, people felt that in good conscience, we should not do that. I'm talking about 15 people who would have to defend this. 16 17 MR. GOTTFRIED: Is there any possibility of issuing such a proceeding -- any consent --18 What kind of decision --MR. CASSLER: 19 MS. PETERS: Then decide whether they like 20 21 it or not. 22 MR. ROBERTS: No.

open issues.

MR. STEWART: It does seem to me that -we didn't take a position on the Fox issue, but if
your view is that the decision of the Panel must be
reversed, then that ought to be a part of the
Librarian's decision and if you don't have enough
record based on that to substitute something for it,
then I think that ought to be part of your decision
and that ought to be subject to the Court of Appeals
and whether you remand at that time or do whatever.
That, to me, it's important for a variety of reasons
to stay on the path and to follow the procedure that
was set out.

MR. IVINS: I understand your concern about, you genuinely feel that it's going to -- left the way it is it's going to be remanded anyway because it's so inadequate, but I think the concern that we're expressing is getting up to the Court of Appeals is what you feel is good, strong decision that otherwise would not be reversible, but basically having it remanded anyway because you remanded it and I

1.

understand and obviously in this room there are some strong sentiments that you don't have the authority to remand and you may not wish to discuss your thoughts on why you think you have that power, but kind of as the paying part of this entity, I think there's a real concern that we will go through what sounds like although you were obviously going to try to limit it as much as possible, a fairly extensive and expensive remand procedure at this stage and then get to the Court of Appeals and let them say, no, no, you don't have the authority to do that, so we're remanding it on that basis and we don't even get to the merits of the great decision that resulted because of the initial evidence you adduced from your remand period.

MS. PETERS: Right.

MR. GARRETT: Just to make a general comment, at the outset of this process, the objective was to get three individuals, three Arbitrators to give us their best judgment on how this fund ought to be allocated and we went to three people and you went to three people who were impartial and no connection with any of the parties in this proceeding who were

going to approach it in a fair and open mind.

All of the parties in this room here have spent a great deal of time, effort, expense in order to get the best judgment of these three individuals. We did that over a course of some months where we lived in this room, when we weren't in this room we were out preparing for the next day's witnesses and the final testimony. There was a great deal of effort that went into getting the judgment from these three Arbitrators.

What concerns me, not only for this proceeding, but for future proceedings, is the notion that that might mean nothing that process might mean nothing. All the time and effort and expense that went into getting that particular judgment from these two arbitrators really has no effect. I am concerned about the notion of having to start over again, whether that is because of a remand from you or there's a remand from the Court of Appeals.

There are some very different approaches that were taken from the parties in this room in terms of what would be appropriate issues if we decide to

appeal. Some, I think, might put us in the category there are some narrow issues that we would look at more closely. There are others that would say in essence that the whole process is up for grabs and should we do it.

If it's the latter approach and this whole notion of remand is bringing us closer as the approach to be doing, then I have very grave concerns.

MS. PETERS: I would agree with you and I'll just put it out now, but it's not where I am. Looking at this, I wasn't that involved, but looking at it as the head of the Office that has to deal with this and that has to do with the Librarian, and having talked to the congressional committees, I wonder why we're in the position that we're in, why you wouldn't have a decision that went right to the Court of Appeals.

That's something I'd like to look at when all of this is over, because I think we find ourselves in an almost impossible situation at this point. And there just doesn't seem to be any good way out that makes everybody feel happy or that feels what's being

done is good or right.

I agree, you paid an awful lot of money and you found a lot of problems and so it's not the best solution at all.

MR. CASSLER: I just want to add that we're not trying to reopen things at all or make this into a reconsideration. The idea is that it's a remand of specific questions probing what the Panel really wanted to do and on some of the issues they could do it rather quickly. In fact, almost we felt like we could almost call them up and find out what did you intend, we could do this rather quickly, but other things might be a little longer. It's not intended to be a reconsideration, the second part of the apple.

We're trying to avoid that.

MS. PETERS: Can I just ask you a question which is if we listen and we say okay, you do the best that you can and go and deal with the Court of Appeals and maybe a remand, on the authority question, do you think we have authority to evidence and to get it on the issue that you say that is sort of there, but

1	never afforded the opportunities for the process with
2	respect to that issue?
3	MR. MIDLEN: I don't think there's
4	anything in the statute that would preclude you from
5	doing that.
6	MS. PETERS: August 2.
7	MR. GARRETT: I this is the issue
8	before the Fox issue, I certainly would have an
9	interest in it. I am sort of troubled by the notion
10	of the Librarian and Register's Office conducting
11	evidentiary hearings. I don't think that was
12	contemplated.
13	MS. PETERS: I agree, nor was a remand.
14	They're very similar. What do you do with a situation
15	you're now finding yourself in?
16	MR. CASSLER: Let's adjourn.
17	MS. PETERS: Why don't we, the three of
18	us, what do you think? Five after. We're going to
19	come back at 5 after 12 and
20	MR. GARRETT: Does that mean we have to be
21	back at 5 after 12?
22	(Laughter.)

(Off the record.)

MS. PETERS: All right, having listened to everything you said and having quickly decided did we have any alternative options, I'll tell you what we think or what we would like to do as we're going to propose it to you.

I think you heard from us that one of the biggest difficulties from us was what was the intent of the Arbitrators, how do you figure out where they got to where they got? And we also recognized that as we certainly did that no matter how brilliant you ended up with an award, it still might well be remanded again.

So where we are right now is that what we would like to do is to take the questions that we have, with things that we think are arbitrary, make them very specific and to basically send those questions to the three Arbitrators, have them answer those questions under a contract with us which would, the answers would be supplemented to the decision that we have and help us basically try to resolve the difficulties that we have.

We would do a contract and pay for it out of the operating expenses that have already been allocated to the CARP fund and then put a -- after talking to them, a specific date, to get the response back.

And then we would resolve and make our recommendation to the Librarian which you know already is -- it will be different than what you have. Because we've already found that it has problems and therefore most likely, I can't say most likely, it will lead to different awards and that decision would be the one that would go to the Curt of Appeals.

This obviously means that we do not make the August 2nd deadline. There is no way in the world to do that. We would have to work on getting the questions ready. We will have to get a contract. We will have to contact the Arbitrators after giving them a reasonable period of time to answer those questions. We'll have to get them back and then we will have to do our substitute opinion so it's probably some time in the fall when the decision of the Librarian would be published.

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1.0

So that's our proposal and you can tell us what you've come up with, but that we should at least put out on the table what we thought we could do to respond to what the concerns were that you had identified.

MR. HESTER: Could I propose an alternative and maybe react quickly?

MS. PETERS: Sure.

MR. HESTER: I think I can -- I speak on behalf of a number of parties and NAB, Joint Sports, Devotional, Canadians, I believe, in saying that we are concerned about a process that does not adhere to a statutory deadline and our proposal would be that in the first instance you issue a list of the questions and issues that you perceived in the decision of the parties, issue that let's say by Monday or Tuesday and an opportunity for the parties to provide comments and briefing by the end of the week perhaps. are not fixed in stone, but the concept would be to undertake develop the issues the this decision supplementation that would make defensible, that would address the aspects of the

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

decision that's written that vou consider deficient, with the objective of doing that, within statutory time period, so that there's opportunity to refer to the statutory deadline. seems to me that the proposal you've laid out, fact, if you really come to the view that the comments of the parties and briefing from the parties and the pre-existing proposed findings are inadequate to allow you to address the deficiencies you've identified, I would suppose the proposal you have suggested would be a fallback in any event since I gather you contemplate you would not try to adhere to the deadline.

MS. PETERS: We see it as an impossible deadline.

What we identified was the fact that we thought there were significant places where we had no idea what the intent of the parties were or how they got to the decision that they got to and even with what you're saying it seems that that piece would still be missing, but I'm going to let people who are closer to this respond.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, Tim, we've heard from

all of you once with petitions and replies and I would assume that at least for the most part all the parties have identified the areas that they feel are arbitrary action. That's certainly the way I read the petitions to come out. In terms of the areas that we feel are -- is legitimately arbitrary, seems to me that right now, I guess that's between -- if we go with this proposal, that would be between us and the Arbitrators. I would be reluctant to be coming up with a list of issues and questions that we would present to the Arbitrators and then be circulating them to the parties, essentially for their approval or disapproval since we've already heard where you feel that the decision was wrong.

MR. HESTER: But you're in a circumstance with all due respect none of you has a basis, really, for identifying all the places in the record where answers may lie. And those who went through the process have the ability to point you to places in the record that may well address questions you would have. One of the things that's inherent in the decision of the panel is that they sat through the case too. They

I.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

have decided with an extensive background of hearing all this evidence. None of you did. And we would like the opportunity to have a decision within this statutory deadline and a decision that addresses whatever gaps you see. If you follow this alternative approach you don't give us a chance to address deficiencies and make sure there's a decision within the time deadlines and my concern is that you -- you run the risk here of having to start over.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, I certainly agree that obviously we were not there and it is extremely difficult to identify because we were not there and we're coming into the process in the eleventh hour to looking at a tremendously large record in a very short period of time and then be expected to provide the answers. However, I'm not so sure that I agree with you that perhaps the answers do lie in the transcript. It seems to me the problem with the Panel's decision in talking with Mr. Jiganti is not so much that they perhaps necessarily ignored issues. I have a feeling that they talked things out thoroughly amongst themselves in their conferences and he indicated, told

(202) 234-4433

me that that's exactly what they did. The problem is 1. 2 that after they came to a resolution they chose not to 3 offer any explanation in any circumstances as to why they did reach that conclusion. 4 5 If that's essentially what we're looking 6 for and asking all of you to be able to step forward 7 and identify places in the record where once we've come up with a question that you think your evidence 8 9 or someone else's evidence is particularly relevant or 10 addresses the issue, they've already gone through that 11 balance. 12 MR. ROBERTS: But if there's conflicting 13 evidence on the point it's not arbitrary for them to have decided one way or the other. 14 15 MR. HESTER: That is correct. 16 MS. PETERS: Correct. 17 MR. ROBERTS: We agree with that one hundred percent and that's why we certainly are not 18 19 sending everyone's arguments along because we have 20 determined that a lot of them, although the parties 21 obviously submitting them says that it was arbitrary 22 action by the panel because it didn't go our way although a lot of the questions do go to the weight of the evidence and those are not the ones that we're interested in revisiting.

MR. HARRINGTON: Yes, with all due respect, I would suggest, first, I think someone earlier described the job that needed to be done to be more like a decision of an Administrative Law Judge rather than a Judge in the courts.

MS. PETERS: I did that.

MR. HARRINGTON: Well, I think that's right, but I would say that if you look at the standards normally applied in reviewing what Administrative Law Judge comes out with, a reviewing agency, if they do find an arbitrary decision made by the Judge, they don't necessarily remand the decision. They look at the record and make their own judgment, as long as their own judgment is sound and supported by the record. That will be upheld on appeal and I would suggest that rather than necessarily having every time you don't know what the intent of the Panel was, or what's behind a decision that they stayed, if you find the decision to be arbitrary, make your own

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

decision.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, I appreciate your trust in us, but I know that you've had a long practice before the Federal Communications Commission and if we were the Review Board sitting here today looking over an ALJ's decision, I would be shocked if the Review Board would undertake to do such a substantial rewriting of an ALJ's decision and not simply remand it back for further explanation.

MR. STEWART: I would hope you don't take the Review Board as your --

(Laughter.)

MR. IVINS: Former Reviewer --

MR. STEWART: I want to suggest two points. One is that -- I have a concern which I guess is this alternative to remand presents the same kinds of risks of corrupting the process that will end up in the same place we are concerned with in remand.

I have some concern with ex parte rules.

If you're proposing to have communications with the Panel without allowing the parties to see those comments, see the points that you raise and identify

1	them to comment on them
2	MS. PETERS: No, no, no. We were going to
3	questions
4	MR. CASSLER: The questions.
5	MS. PETERS: And you would have questions
6	too.
7	MR. STEWART: I'm sorry.
8	MS. PETERS: It will all be paper. They
9	will get questions and we will get answers on paper.
10	No, we're not going to be talking.
11	MR. STEWART: The last comment I want to
12	make is general. I for me and I think others were very
13	frustrated back in 1993 to have the Congress take the
14	CRT as its own issue without consulting with the
15	parties at all, the only parties whose interest is
16	affected by this.
17	I don't suggest that that is what you're
18	doing here, but it strikes me that there's sort of a
19	fundamental difference in perspective. From our
20	perspective in this litigation, if a party didn't put
21	in, didn't take the opportunity to put in evidence to

support his case before the record was closed, that's

The party loses. And when the standard of review that Cliff referred to is also one in which the reviewers needn't struggle with the question of whether the entire decision is right or not, nor even do a very substantial, undertake very substantial efforts to go back and review all of the original records, because the issues that -- from mУ perspective, that you need to resolve are only the ones that the parties raised and only on the basis that the parties raised to you.

If you believe that a party has not adequately supported an argument that the Panel's decision should be reversed, modified with respect to that issue, then you simply should say you didn't sustain the burden and rewrite the decision based on that issue.

It's not an independent reason for you, because the only ultimate issue here is what shares of the funds the parties get. It's not that you need to refine the decision in a way that makes it more defensible from an independent perspective. It's just that the parties through the case have they presented

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

sufficient support for changing it. That's what I would like to see you do and that's why Tim's idea, if in fact, you've looked at the petitions and you don't think you have enough for your -- in support of your effort, I'd be happy to provide additional record citations or copies of the record or whatever it takes to give you whatever you need. And if you decide that that's not enough, then from my perspective you just say you haven't proved your case and we're not going to accept your petition.

MR. GARRETT: Let me just state that I don't believe that you're remanding this -- any issues to the Panel necessarily to create the error. I certainly don't believe that it necessarily creates reversible error. Having said that, I would like to if at all possible avoid the necessary delays and expenses that come with remand, if there's any way to do that.

And it's for that reason that I would favor the proposal as set forth by Tim. As I understand it, you are going to put together a list of issues that you would like the Panel to address. All

that Tim is proposing is that you make that list public, get our comments back out and we would endeavor to give you those comments as quickly as possible to determine whether there is any way those issues can be resolved without necessity or remand.

You may read our comments and decide that there is no way. You've got to get the comments.

You may read our comments and decide that there is no way. You've got to get the comments. You've got to get the input from the Panel and if that's your judgment, that's obviously what's going to happen here.

But all we're saying is give us an opportunity to tell you whether there is in our view any way of avoiding this remand which is down the road going to be used by whoever is disappointed as a way of setting this whole thing back and we'll be in this room three years from now still dealing with 1990, 1991 and 1992.

We want to avoid that. You have nothing to lose under this process in the time it takes to get our thoughts and then make a judgment of whether or not there is any value to it.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

MS. PETERS: We can talk amongst ourselves

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

and get back to you on how to go about it. I think we do need to talk about it. I'll just say from my own, I don't see any way to meet the deadline in all honesty.

If we put the questions together and we go to you and they come back, the ability to clear that from the Register's Office and then get it to the Librarian's office becomes almost impossible and the question is how late? Our goal is to do it as quickly as possible.

MR. CASSLER: If I can just say one thing. I think there are two things I keep hearing. One is that you fear this is going to be a reconsideration. And that that would taint the original proceeding and we are trying, our entire intent is to structure this not as a reconsideration, but a probing of the original document to find out what was the Panel's intent or explanations for something they just left unexplained so that we can deal on what you've already given us and not in any way to open this up for reconsideration which I think would be the only reason why it would taint the proceeding.

The other is that we've got all your record evidence citations and we know where they are and we've looked at them and we still have these problems because the problems are not does the record support the way the Panel did. The question is what did the Panel do and we don't know what the Panel did.

MR. GARRETT: On the statutory deadline,

MR. GARRETT: On the statutory deadline,
I know there's certainly precedent in this area where
an Agency has gone beyond a statutory deadline that
would happen in the course of the original proceeding.
If you came in and issued an appeal in the D.C.
Circuit, it would not consider tribunals going past
that deadline, a reversal error in any way.

I am not as concerned about your coming out with a decision on August 1. My concern is about having to be back here three years from now or two years from now, whatever it is, and going through this whole process again.

I'm also concerned that if we can keep the decision making here as close to August 1 as possible, and again, you may be right in saying that you have to send it back on remand here and anything we have to

say about these issues is of no value. All we're asking is we be given the opportunity to tell you yes, there may be a way of your doing this without going to remand.

It may be that we will get these issues, we don't have a consensus on that or it may be that the issues get narrower. I don't know. But it strikes me that if we can do this in a fairly timely way, there's nothing to be lost by that.

MS. PETERS: Believe me, we would like to put this behind us too as quickly as possible. We're really looking for a way to get ourselves out of what is a very difficult issue for us in the best possible way to do it. We believe that the system should be efficient, orderly and to the extent that the way the law is drafted is an impediment, we hope to seek changes to that because we don't want a system that doesn't work for the parties.

So we would actually like when this is done, we need to work with all of you on what does it take to make the system work more efficiently and better.

1.2

Did you want to add anything? 1 MR. ROBERTS: 2 3 MS. PETERS: Does anybody else want to add 4 anything at this point? 5 I guess what we would like to do is talk amongst ourselves and basically let you know where we 6 7 are and how we plan to go about it. We'll do that as 8 soon as possible. 9 MR. STEWART: I'd like to -- what I heard 10 Tim say is that all parties, except MPAA have 11 addressed support for this alternative that he's 12 proposed and I would ask that if Dennis has a position 13 on that proposal to let us know, say whether you 14 this alternative of having the 15 identified for us and having us comment on whether they should be remanded or not. 16 17 I would say that first of all MR. LANE: 18 to digress, I don't see how you can say this is not 19 reconsideration. You're saying we don't have an 20 explanation and we're going to ask the Panel to give 21 us a better explanation, so I don't see how you can 22 arque that as a reconsideration, if that's what it is.

1

It's rewriting an opinion.

If there's a better way to do that, I don't know that that's a better way to do it. Certainly it gives us a chance to write more briefs on this issue and maybe resolve some things, but I'm hearing that that isn't what's really needed here. my concern is that is that we can do a lot of work, as we've done a lot of work and I think we don't want to be in the same place we are three years from now. not sure how much that helps the process.

MS. PETERS: Okay. Thank you very much. (Whereupon, at 12:34 p.m., the meeting was concluded.)

21

S. Park Salar

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript in

the matter of:

Meeting: Distribution of 1990, 1991

and 1992 Cable Royalty Funds

Before:

Library of Congress

Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel

Date:

July 11, 1996

Place:

Washington, DC

represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to typewriting.

Charles Page 4